Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861. VOL: 34, NO. 28.

For the Inquirer.

The Union vs. State Sovereignty.

The present unhappy state of affairs in national matters may be traced to the Calhoun heresy of State Sovereignty. This doctrine long opposed by both Whigs and Democrats, has lately been generally advocated throughout the South, and Secession, with its attendant train of evils, is its legitimate offspring—To show that the States are not sovereign, and that the Government of the United States has the right to enforce its laws against States in rebellion as well as individuals, we will demonstrate the following propositions:

1. *No State ever exercised sovereign powers.* Prior to the Declaration of Independence, the Colonies were really and legally dependencies of Great Britian. The State governments which they formed prior to July 4th, 1776, were formed by the recommendation of the Continental Congress. "The Declaration of Independence," says Judge Story, "was the act of the *whole* people of the Colonies. The act was not competent to the State governments. It was the achievement of the whole for the benefit of the whole. The *people* of the united colonies *made* the United Colonies free and independent States, and absolved them from allegiance to the British crown."

Mark: by this act the *people* of the colonies as individuals and *not as States*, acquired the sovereignty which Great Britian had previously exercised over them.

In confirmation of the above views, we quote the following from a speech delivered by a distinguished statesman of South Carolina, in the Legislature of that State, Jan., 1788., respecting the propriety of calling a convention of the *people* to ratify the constitution of the United States:

"The Declaration of Independence itself sufficiently refutes the doctrine of the individual sovereignty of the States. In that Declaration the several States are not even enumerated; but after reciting, in nervous language, and with convincing arguments, our right to independence, and the tyranny which compelled us to assert it, the Declaration is made in the following words: 'We, therefore, the representatives of the United States, &c., do, in the name, &c., of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish, &c., that these *United* Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. The *seperate* independence and *individual* sovereignty of the several States *were never thought of* by the enlightened band of patriots who framed this Declaration. The several *states* are not even mentioned by name in any part, *as if it were intended to impress* the maxim on America, that our freedom and independence *arose* FROM our *Union*, and that *without* it, we could NEVER be *free* OR *independent*. *Let us* then consider all attempts to WEAKEN this *union*, by maintaining that each state is *seperately* and *individually* independent, as a species of *political heresy*, which can never *benefit* us, BUT MAY BRING ON US, *the* MOST SERIOUS DISTRESSES."

How prophetic is this language. And how keenly does this voice of the patriots, grave rebuke the degenerate sons of South Carolina!

2. *The people by forming and ratifying the Constitution of the United States, conferred upon the general government every power of a national character, leaving to the States, however, the regulation of their internal police, but, at the same time, declaring that all laws contrary to those of the union should be null and void.*

From the Minutes of the Convention which formed the Constitution we derive the following facts.

The Convention proceeded to pass a series of Resolutions expressive of what they thought a national government ought to be. Mr. Edm. Randolph, of Va., had offered a series of Resolutions, upon which the Convention resolved themselves into a committee of the whole.

The first resolution passed, was offered by Mr. Butler, of S. C., and seconded by Mr. Randolph of Va., as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committe that a *national* government ought to be *established*, consisting of a SUPREME legislature, judiciary, and executive."

Mass., Penna., Del., Va., N. C, S. C. voted for it. Ct. against it.

6. *Resolved*, That the national legislature ought to be empowered to enjoy the legislative rights vested in Congress by the confederation; and moreover to legislate in all cases to which the seperate states are incompetent, or in which the *harmony* of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation, to negative all laws passed by the several states, contravening, in the opinion of the national lerislature, the articles of union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the union.

These resolutions, with others, were reported to the house by the committee of the whole.

The first resolution was passed unanimously. The 6th after being committed, amended, &c., was changed and passed unanimously in the affirmative, as follows:

Resolved, That the legislative acts of the United States, made by virtue, and in pursuance of the articles of union, and all treaties made and ratified under the authority of the U. S, shall be the *supreme* law of the respective states, as far as those acts or treaties, shall relate to the said states, or their citizens or inhabitants; and that the judiciaries of the several states shall be bound thereby in their decisions, anything in the respective laws of the individual states to the contrary notwithstanding.

These resolutions together with 21 others in harmony therewith, were referred to a committee of five, viz: Mr. Rutledge, of S. C., Mr. Randolph, of Va., Mr. Gorham, of Mass., Judge Ellsworth, of Ct., and Mr. Wilson, of Pa., from which the constitution of the U. S. was reported.

The committee reported this as the VIIIth art. of the Constitution, which, after some verbal changes, was passed unanimously, as follows: It is now Sec. 2 and 3, of Art. VI.

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judge in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

The next section requires all state and national officers to take the oath to support the Constitution. Vide.

3. *The Government thus formed was a consolodated one.*

In the address of the convention, written by the men who framed the Constitution to the Continental Congress we find the following language:

"It is obviously impracticable, in the federal government of these states, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. * * * *In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appeared to us the greatest interest of every true American*—THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNION,—*in which is involved our prosperity, feticity, safety, perhaps* OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE."

Those who drafted the constitution certainly knew what it was! To multiply extracts were superfluous. It differs from the confederation, since it acts directly on the people.

4. *The government has the constitutional right and power to coerce.*

The President is the chief executive officer of the Government. He is bound by a solemn oath "to execute faithfully the office of President, and preserve, protect and defend the constitution. He is to take care that the laws are faithfully executed." That he may accomplish this, the whole military and naval force of the nation are at his control. The constitution confers on Congress "the power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. In conformity with this provision of the constitution, Congress passed the following law in 1795:

"Whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia of such state, or of any other state or states, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws to be duly executed," &c.

But, says the advocate of secessionism, when a State secedes it withdraws its assent to the constitution, and consequently the laws made in pursuance thereof are no more in force in said State.—We will briefly consider this objection.

Some of its advocates found this right on the sovereignty of the states; but the facts developed in this article are an ample refutation of such a heresy.

Others, among the number Jeff. Davis, (see Message published in the Bedford Gazette,) say that it is one of the reserved rights of the states. ART. 10 of the amendments to the Constitution, says:—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, norpublished by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

All powers of a national character are conferred on the General Government by the constitution, and the States are prohibited from exercising the same. See Art 1. sec 7. & sec. 10. The States which seceded exercised the powers prohibited to them, and set at defiance the laws of the Union. They seized forts and arsenals, mints, navy yards, levied armies, made war on the United States, &c. To permit them to do the least of these acts, the constitution would have to be amended. This requires a two-third vote of congress, and a three-fourth vote of the people of the States. But no such amendment was even so much as broached.—If the act of secession and those resulting from it were in harmony with those of the Union, it would be Constitutional. But as these acts are in direct opposition to those of the Union, and since "the laws of the union are *paramount*," *supreme*, and since the Constitution gives the President all the military force of the land to execute these laws, making it a sworn duty for him "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," it is evident that the Government has the clear Constitutional right to annihilate the Southern Confederacy, and to restore the supremacy of the laws of the Union in the seceded States.

COMMON SENSE.

The Battle Near Martinsburg.

GEN. PATTERSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following despatch was received at quarter after 2 o'clock this morning:

"HOCK RIVER, near Martinsburg, July 24.

"To Col. E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adj. General.

"Left Williamsport at 6 o'clock, A. M., today, for this place. We drove and routed the rebels, about 10,000 strong, with four guns, and now occupy his camp, with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

[Signed] "R. PATTERSON,
"Maj. Gen. Commanding."

It is said that Gen. Scott was so much gratified with this news that the President was roused from his sleep to receive it. The Cabinet met to-day with more than usual good spirits in consequence.

The Twenty-fourth New York Regiment has arrived, and are temporarily quartered on the Avenue. No more are expected for the next forty-eight hours.

A thirty pounder rifle cannon, just mounted here, is at the Railroad station labelled Captain Doubleday, Williamsport. It will soon be forwarded.

The Killed and Wounded.

HAGERSTOWN, July 3.—The following is an official list of the killed and wounded as far as known at the skirmish of yesterday opposite Williamsport.

Killed—George Drake, of Milwaukee, attached to Company A, Capt. Bingham, of the Wisconsin Regiment.

The name of the second man is unknown; but he belonged to Company B, Capt. Mitchell, of the same regiment.

Wounded.

James Morgan, severely; W. F. Hamaker, both of Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Jarrett.

Fred Huchting, of Company E, color sergeant, of Captain Bryant, and Fred Bonner, of Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, not severely.

There are others wounded that have not yet arrived.

When Benedict Arnold's treason was developed, it was not thought wrong to show "the sins of his youth" as proof that "the child is father of the man." When Judah P. Benjamin advocated theft on a large scale as U. S. Senator from Louisiana, the author of the following did not think it wrong to show that he exhibited the same crime when a pupil in Yale College. A respectable citizen of New Haven (or New York) gives in the *New York Mercury* the following telling account of the previous career of the head rebel—

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There are some facts, in the history of this person, which have not yet been made known to the American public, and which seem to me to be worth communicating through the newspaper press. They are instructive, especially at the present time, as illustrating and demonstrating his character, and consequently, to some extent, the characters of those who, well knowing him, selected him as the Nana Sahib of the Southern Sepoy mutiny.

I do not think it worth while to go into the details of his threatened duel with Col. Bissell, of Illinois (since deceased in the Governorship of that State,) though a general reference to it is proper to show the undisputed fact, that—having appeared, in *public*, to *provoke* and seek a mortal combat—in *private* correspondence he was availing himself of every paltry quibble to *evade* the impending consequences of his rash repetition of the very stale trick of a Southerner bullying a Northerner in Congress, on the presumption that the man of the North will not fight a duel, knowing that a duelist is more infamous here than a coward is in the South.

It has been announced that Davis will command in person in the campaign now commencing. I hope he will. But I doubt whether Mr. Davis has the courage to expose himself to the peculiar risks—*not* of immediate death, but of capture—which he would not incur in that position. Some of "our boys" are "bound" to "have his carcass" *alive*, if it cost a thousand of their lives.

If he *should* lead the Secession army, it is to be hoped that his memory (or courage) won't fail him, as it did at the battle of Buena Vista, when he *omitted* to give the third and essential command to throw his regiment into solid square: "By the right and left of flank battalions—to the color—MARCH!" The consequence of this was, that his regiment were left spread in the form of a V, to receive the charge of 4,000 Mexican cavalry, coming down upon them in full career, on the slopes of Buena Vista. The survivors of that regiment know that nothing saved them from annihilation, but their long-practiced, deadly markmanship with rifles.

Perhaps it was well for Davis that Zachary Taylor was his father-in law, though *unwillingly* so. A sterner and more Brutus-like commander might have ordered a court-martial on the spot, that would have condemned him to be shot for cowardice or other moral incompetency. When Davis came under the immediate command of his father-in law in the Mexican war, Gen. Taylor *refused to recognize* him in any way, except *officially*, as in giving orders, and in other matters of purely mililtary form and duty.

A friend, to whom I read the foregoing a short time since, gave me the following sketch of Davis' relations to an old Mississippian, renowned for desperate courage:

"I happened to be in constant communication with Col. Alexander K. McClung, of Mississippi, in 1849 and 1850, and had almost daily conversations with him in relation to prominent Mississippians. He said Jeff. Davis was not a man of true courage—that he wished to be regarded as a duellist, but, in giving challenge, would always cast about a non combattant, and would exercise enough prudence to creep out of accepting one from an antagonist over whom he had not a great advantage. McClung said, on one occasion:

"I am sorry I ever fought a duel. It is not a pleasant business; and yet I would like to fight one more, with *one man*, and that man is *Jefferson Davis*, because I think the United States will be better off without him. But he will not fight me; he is too great a coward. In fact, he is not now, never was, and never will be, a brave man, in the true sense of the word. He is a *dangerous and wily politician*, loaded down with vanity and self conceit, wishing only for his own aggrandizment, and he cares not at what expense, or over how many desolate households. He thinks of himself only; and I should not be surprised to find him, one of these days, *taking such a step in public as will place his neck in a halter*; for he is a bad man, and a scoundrel, and I have frequently denounced him as such, before the people of Mississippi, and the dirty poltroon and artful villian never had the courage to resent it."

These conversations occurred on board the ship Levine, B. Gardiner, Master, on our passage from New York to Valparaiso. McClung was on his way to Bolivia, as Charge d' Affairs from the United States.

I affix my name to these statements, not merely on the general principle that anonymous charges are entitled to no respect or belief, but because I am particularly desirous to furnish my proofs and authorities to the immediate "parties in interest," whenever they dare apply to me for them. Of no other person will I take any notice in this connection.

D. FRANCIS BACON, M.D.

Thirty-four companies of *bona fide* Kentuckians have been tendered to the government for the war. They will probably be formed into regiments, and mustered into service.

Why is beefstake like a locomotive? Because it is not of much account without it's tender!

Inaugral Address of Mr. Pierpont, the New Governor of Loyal Virginia.

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I return to you my sincere thanks for this mark of your confidence in placing me in the most critical and trying position in which any man could be placed at the present time.

This day and this event mark a period in the history of Constitutional liberty. They mark a period in American history. For more than three-quarters of a century our Government has proceeded, in all the States and in all the Territories, upon which our fathers erected it—namely: upon the intelligence of the people, and that in the people resides all power, and that from them all power must emanate.

A new doctrine has been introduced by those who are at the head of the revolution in our Southern States—that the people are *not* the source of all power. Those promulgating this doctrine have tried to divide the people into two classes; one they call the laboring class, the other the Capital class. They have for several years been industriously propagating the idea that the capital of the country ought to represent the legislation of the country, and guide it and direct it; maintaining that it is dangerous for the labor of the country to enter into the legislation of the country. This, gentlemen, is the principle that has characterized the revolution that has been inaugurated in the South; they maintaining that those who are to have the privilege of voting ought to be of the educated class, and that the legislation ought not to be represeuted by the laboring classes.

We in Western Virginia, and I suppose in the whole of Virginia, adopted the great doctrine of the fathers of the Republic, that in the people resides all power, and that embraced *all* people. This revolution has been inaugurated with a view of making a distinction upon the principles that I have indicated. We of western Virginia have not been consulted upon that subject. The large body of your citizens in the Eastern part of the State have not been consulted upon that subject.

American institutions lie near to the heart of the masses of the people all over this country, from one end of it to the other, though not as nearly perhaps in Louisiana, Georgia and Texas as in some of the Western and Northern States.

This idea has been covertly advanced only in portions of Virginia. She has stood firm by the doctrine of the fathers of the revolution up to within a very short period. Its propagators have attempted to force it upon us by terror and at the point of the bayonet. We have been driven into the position we occupy to-day by the usurpers of the South, who have inaugurated this war upon the soil of Virginia and have made it the great Crimea of the contest. We, representing the loyal citizens of Virginia, have been bound to assume the position we have assumed to-day, for the protection of ourselves, our wives, our children and our property. We, I repeat, have been *driven* to assume this position; and now we are but recurring to the great fundamental principles of our fathers, that to the local people of a State belongs the law making power of that State. The loyal peopleare entitled to the Government and Governmental authority of the State. And, fellow-citizens, it is the assumption of that authority upon which we are now about to enter.

It will be for us by firmness and by prudence, by wisdom, by discretion in all our acts to inaugurate every step we take for the purpose of restoring law and order to this ancient Commonwealth; to mark well our steps, and to implore the divine wisdom and direction of Him that ruleth above, who has every hair of our heads numbered, and who sufferoth not a sparrow to fall unnoticed to the ground, and His guidance and discretion in enabling us to carry out the great work we have undertaken here, in humility, but with decision and determination

With these remarks I thank you again for the honor you have conferred upon me, and promise you that I will do the best I can in administering your wishes, and in trying to carry out the great odject we have been working for here, and for which we expect to work for some time to come. I thank you, gentlemen. [Great applause.]

The oath was then administered by Andrew Wilson, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and Mr. Pierpont became *de facto* the Governor of Virginia

DESIRE FOR WATER.—A participator in the fight at Great Bethel, gives the following idea of the risk a soldier will run to obtain water upon the battle field,—"Some of us have had very narrow chances for life. In the course of the fight several of us ran across a road along which the cannon of the enemy were constantly playing, in order to get water. (I find, by the way, that on the battle field a man will risk his life, without hesitation, for water.) Having got it, we were waiting to rush back again dodging the balls in order to do so. Our First Lieutenant sang out, "Don't so many of you come at once." I, with some others, stopped to allow the next lot to pass. They made a rush, and when nearly across, a cannon ball came whizzing along and killed four men, mowing them down instantly."

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The Cairo corrrespondent of the *Democrat* says that hundreds of Missourians, from different parts of the State, are concentrating on the Arkansas border, where they receive arms, furnished from the South, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri, to overrun the State.

Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two regiments, and a battalion of flying artillery, and it is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

287. QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE.

This form of certificate exempts the holder from all future examination in the branches specified, within the county in which it is issued. It is therefore to be granted only on the clearest proof of personal worth, literary proficiency, and professional merit.

Moral Character is the first qualification of the Teacher; and admission to the highest rank of the profession in the county, is not to be based on the mere absence of open objection, in this respect. Positive knowledge of propriety of conduct is to be possessed, or sought and obtained, as a pre-requisite. In the absence of satisfactory knowledge on this point, the certificate should be withheld till reliable information is procured: and in case of ascertained delinquency, the certificate is to be refused entirely, no matter what the other qualifications.

Scholarship, to secure this certificate, must be full in all the branches enumerated, otherwise it will not be sufficient to meet the probable wants of the school in which they are to be taught. The standard is, at the least, not to fall below the following degrees of proficiency:

In *Orthography*, any ordinary word of the language is to be spelled with readiness, and the principles and rules which govern English orthography are to be understood.

In *Reading*, passages of different styles, in prose and verse, are to be read without hesitation, in a full voice, with correct pronunciation and due attention to the pauses, and with such command of tone, inflection, emphasis, &c., as to give the true sentiment of the author. The general principles and rules of elocutionary pronunciation and reading, are also to be understood and explained.

In *Writing*, a plain, clear hand is, in all cases, indispensable; but to this should be added, if possible, facility of execution, and beauty and grace in the formation of each letter. The power to represent rapidly and accurately, letters, diagrams and figures of objects, on the slate and blackboard, is also invaluable in the Teacher.

In *Arithmetic*, questions in the *Mental* department of the science, are to be comprehended and re-produced with readiness, and solved with accuracy and promptness; in the *Written* department, problems in any of the ordinary rules short of Algebra, are to be solved with facility, clearness and accuracy, and the principles involved in every rule and the reason for every operation employed, are to be explained. Book-keeping should also be understood.

In *Geography*, the relation of our globe to the solar system, the causes of night and day, and of the seasons, the general nature, facts and laws of Descriptive and Physical geography, and the definition of the terms used in the science, are to be understood. A sound general knowledge of the geography of the whole world, and an accurate acquaintance with that of the United States, are also to be possessed,—without, however, exacting such minute details as the length of the smaller streams, or the population of unimportant towns.

In *Grammar*,—in addition to the ability to parse any sentence etymologically and syntactically,—the nature and methods of oral Grammar, as the beginning, and of logical Analysis, as the highest department, of the science, should be understood. No Teacher should receive this certificate who habitually speaks ungrammatically; and, as a further test of his knowledge of the language and aptness to teach, he should be able to define or explain any ordinary word proposed to him.

OTHER BRANCHES.—The foregoing are the branches enjoined by the School law; but the progressive Teacher will not rest content with the certificate of even these respectable attainments. The County Superintendent will often be requested to designate other studies proper to be pursued; and it will be his pleasure as well as his duty to do so. More than two or three, at the same time, should not be recommended but the Teacher who will gradually add the following branches to his previous store of knowledge, will thereby vastly increase his professional efficiency, and add to his own individual enjoyment and influence:—Algebra and Geometry; History and Physiology; Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; Chemistry and Geology; Mental and Moral Philosophy; and, if possible, one or more of the Ancient or Modern Languages. It is true, that the mastery of even the one half of this list, will require years of study; but it is equally true that the practical Teacher has better opportunities and more hours for study, than the member of any other profession, and that study is, with him, professional preparation.

PROFESSIONAL SKILL is theoretical and practical. To ascertain theoretical knowledge, the candidate should be examined on the science of Teaching, embracing some knowledge of human mind and its means of culture, and the principles that govern the methods of teaching, school management, and school government. This will cause a more general reading of works on education than heretofore, to the advantage of both teacher and school. But as methods of instruction and government are very various, and as all may be successful, practical skill can only be known by seeing the Teacher in school, and there witnessing results. A general knowledge of the science of Teaching and the successful practice of any of its approved methods, are, therefore, to be the standard of professional skill; and no lower qualification should be recognized in granting this certificate.

PRESENTATION OF CERTIFICATE.—When No. 1, in all the branches has been attained, full satisfaction in the school room given, and moral character found exemplary, the Professional Certificate is to be presented, and not till then. If several candidates thus become qualified, the same year, it may be proper and productive of good effects on the other Teachers of the county, to distinguish the delivery of the certificates with some formality. The close of the Annual County Institute, or some other general meeting of Teachers, would be a proper occasion for this ceremony, when a written thesis on some educational topic might be read by each of the successful candidates, and an address be delivered by the County Superintendent, suitable to the occasion.

Should any Treacher of the county attain a knowledge of the additional branches above enumerated, or even a respectable portion of them, they might be encouraged to attend one of the regular examinations at a State Normal School, and thus obtain the State certificate, provided for actual Teachers, by the 9th section of the Normal School law of 1857.

BEAUREGARD'S PROCLAMATION.

The following is the text of a proclamation to the people of Virginia by General Beauregard:

A PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the Counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William.

A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal, and constitutional restraints, has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage, too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated.

All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war cry is, "Beauty and Booty." All that is dear to man—your honor and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives, are involved in this momentous contest.

In the name therefore, of the constituted authorities of the Confederate States—in the sacred cause of constitutional liberty and self-government, for which we are contending in behalf of civilization itself, I, G. T. Beauregard, Brigadier General of the Confederate States, commanding at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, do make this my proclamation and invite and enjoin you by every consideration dear to the hearts of freemen and patriots; by the name and memory of your revolutionary fathers, and by the purity and sanction of your domestic firesides, to rally to the standard of your State and country, and by every means in your power, compatible with honorable warfare, to drive back and expel the invaders from your land.

I conjure you to be true and loyal to your country and her legal and constitutional authority, and especially to be vigilant of the movements and acts of the enemy, so as to enable you to give the earliest authentic information at these headquarters, or to the officers under his command.

I desire to assure you that the utmost protection in my power will be given to you all.

Signed, G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Brigadier General Commanding.
Official—Thomas Jordan,
Acting Assistant Aj't General.

Now, after reading the above, we are bound to say, that whatever Brigadier General Beauregard may regard, clearly he has *no* regard for truth. This may appear blunt to a "gentleman of refined southern manners," but we cannot help it, and would not if we could. We mean just what we say. The above, as an official document deliberately written and published, will long stand on record to show the else incredulous world that a "chivalrous gentleman and brave soldier," as this man was once called, when he becomes a rebel, is no better than his fellow rebels that is he becomes a mean liar; or, if he is still better, it is only because he is better and meaner at lying. If the great Arch-Rebel and Liar of old was standing over him, when he wrote that proclamation, he must have been well satisfied with the proficiency of his follower.

A WORD FROM EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—*The Danbury* (Conn.) *Times* says that very recently two citizens of that village, finding themselves in the neighborhood of Kinderhook, took the opportunity to call on the eighth President of the United States, Martin Van Buren. They found him at home and glad to see them. After the introductory scene one of the visitors explained to the seer of Kinderhook that he had long cherished a desire to see the man for whom he had cast his first vote for President of the United States. The conversation naturally turned in the direction of the present unsettled state of the country. Mr. Van Buren remarked that he had recently an interview with Ex-President Pierce, and that neither could see anything hopeful, or indicating a prospect of an immediate settlement of our national difficulties. "As for myself," said he, "I do not expect to see it, but our Government must be sustained at whatever cost." Mr. Van Buren is 78 years of age, and although his step indicates that he has considerably passed the zenith of life, and his round and well-developed head is frosted where the hair is left, his eye retains the fire and twinkle that has always told of a busy brain.

THE CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Commercial list report that from every part of Pennsylvania we hear the most cheering prospects of an abundant harvest this season. All kinds of grain look remarkably well, and thus far is free from any evidence of disease or worm. The number of acres of wheat, corn and oats, we understand largely exceeds any former year, and should nothing interpose in the future, our farmers may anticipate the most magnificent reward of their labors ever bestowed upon them.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, July 12, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

THE MESSAGE.

The message of President Lincoln will be found in our columns to-day. We presume is will be read more generally than any other message of any President since the foundation of our Government. It is ably written, and its arguments against secession, &c., are unanswerable. There is no doubt that every sentence of the document is from the pen of the President, as every line bears upon its face the nervous and peculiar style of its author. The call for 400,000 men and $400,000,000 will be promptly, we believe, voted by Congress.

The Gazette says that we take "great pains to prove that Democrats are Union men," and that "to this end we publish the letters and speeches of eminent Democrats," and "that Democrats have always been for the Union." Now, we plead guilty. We DO publish the letters and speeches of "eminent Democrats" "to prove that Democrats" and the Democratic party is for the Union. The course of the Bedford Gazette is an exception. It is a secession, disunion paper, and publishes the treasonable messages of Jeff Davis, &c.—As a party, that party is loyal to the Constitution and the Union, and to prove to Democrats who see no other paper than the Gazette, that this is the fact, we publish these articles.

THE TREASURY AND WAR REPORTS.—The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that for the fisical year just closed he requires, in addition to the appropriations already made, $217,168,850, nearly all of which is for the Army and Navy. For the year ending July 1, 1862, the probable demands upon the Treasury are estimated at $318,519,581.

From the Secretary of War's Report we learn that under the call of the fifteenth of April last, 75,000 men from the militia for three months, there are now in the service of the United states 80,000 men. Under the proclamation of the 4th of May, for volunteers to serve for the war, there have been accepted and are now in the service, Regiments equal to 155,000 men; making the total volunteer force now in service, 235,000 men. Add to this fifty-five Regiments, accepted but not yet in service, 50,000 men, and new Regiments of the regular army, 25,000 men, makes the aggregate force now at command, 310,000 men. Deduct three months, men after their time expires, 80,000, leaves a force still at command of the Government of 280, 000 men.

THE WAR CONGRESS.—The extraordinary session of Congress assembled on Thursday. Thirty-nine Senators were present, including Messrs. Pearce and Kennedy of Maryland, Johnson of Tennessee, Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Polk of Missouri. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of the House, he receiving 99 votes, Mr. Crittenden 12, Col. Blair 11, and the ballance scattering. Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee was elected Clerk. The vote stood, Ethreidge 92, Forney 41, Dietrich (Ill.) 21, Florence 2.

Col. Charles J. Biddle, in command of one of the Regiments recently in this place, but now in Cumberland, has been elected to Congress in Philadelphia, in place of E. J. Morris, resigned. The District is Republican, and only about half the votes were polled. His majority is a little above 200 over Chas. O. Neill. Biddle was a Breckinridge Democrat and his election is to be attributed to the mistake of a few Republican leaders attempting to force a party nomination on the people at a time when partyism ought to be dropped.

The map of our county has finally made its appearance and we think in good style, and perhaps in good time, as a thorough knowledge of the border counties of our State is indispensible in the prosecution of the present war, and can only be obtained from these county maps. We believe that the author has done better than was generally expected, and hope his work will be well received throughout the county. No author has ever yet succeeded, however, in giving full satisfaction to all, and it should not be expected in this case; but his work certainly looks well, and as far as we known contains few errors.

4TH JULY.—Our citizens along with the Bedford Riflemen, met in the Union School House on the morning of the 4th, to celebrate the natal day of the nation. The ladies, assisted by the gentlemen, sang patriotic song, the Declaration of Independence was then read by Hon. Alex. King, after which the Star Spangled Banner was sung, and the people returned to their homes, and spent the day in a patriotic manner.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion as authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida, excepting only those of the Post Office Department. Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock yards, custom houses and the like, had been seized and were held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The Forts thus seized had been put in improved condition. New ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly with the same hostile purpose—The forts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near those States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter, which was nearly surrounded by well protected hostile batteries with guns equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had somehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue, lying within them, had been seized for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army and navy had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigning a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously, and in connexion with all this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of those States declairing the States respectively to be seperated from the National Union. A formula for the instituting a combined Government of these States had been promulgated, and this illegal organization in the character of Confederate States was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign Powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to that end became indispensable. This choice was made, and was declared in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box. It promised a continuance of the mails, at the Government's expense, to the very people who were resisting the Government, and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people, of any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case everything was forborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was, by that Department, placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort, within the time for his relief rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding posession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command; and their memoranda on the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lieut. General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in that opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time, consulting with other officers, both of the army and navy, and at the end of four days came reluctantly, but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated at the same time that no such sufficient force was then within the control of the Government, or could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be exhausted. In a purely military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to the mere matter of getting the garrison safely out of the fort. It was believed, however, that to so abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of a voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to their latter a recognition abroad; that, in fact, it would be our national destruction consummated. This could not be allowed.—Starvation was not yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a military necessity. An order was at once directed to be sent for the landing of the troops from the steamship *Brooklyn* into Fort Pickens. This order could not go by land, but must take the longer and slower route by sea. The first return news from the order was received just one week before the fall of Fort Sumter. The news itself was that the officer commanding the *Sabine*, to which vessel the troops had been transferred from the *Brooklyn*, acting upon some *quasi* armistice of the late Administration, and of the existence of which the present Administration, up to the time the order was despatched, had only too vague and uncertain rumors to fix attention, had refused to land the troops. To now reinforce Fort Pickens before a crisis would be reached at Fort Sumter was impossible, rendered so by the near exhaustion of provisions in the latter named fort.

In precaution against such a conjuncture the Government had a few days before commenced preparing an expedition, as well adapted as might be, to relieve Fort Sumter, which expedition was intended to be ultimately used or not, according to circumstances. The strongest anticipated case for using it was now presented, and it was resolved to send it forward, as had been intended in this contingency. It was also resolved to notify the Government of South Carolina that if the attempt should not be resisted there would be no effort to throw in men, arms, or ammunition without further notice, or in case of an attack upon the fort. This notice was accordingly given, whereupon the fort was attacked and bombarded to its fall, without even awaiting the arrival of the provisioning expedition. It is thus seen that the assault upon and the reduction of Fort Sumter was in no sense a matter of self defence on the part of the assailants. They well knew that the garrison in the fort could by no possibility commit aggression upon them. They knew—they were expressly notified—that the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry men of the garrison was all which could, on that occasion, be attempted, unless themselves by resisting so much should provoke more. They knew that this Government desired to keep the garrison in the fort; not to assail them, but merely to maintain visible possession, trusting, as heretofore stated, to time, discussion, and the ballot box, for final adjustment. And they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution.

That this was their object, the Executive well understood; and having said to them in the Inaugural address, "you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstances, that point was reached. Then and thereby the assailants of the Government began the conflict of arms without a gun in sight or in expectancy to return their fire, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was lawful. In this act, discarding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue—immediate dissolution or blood. And this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a Constitutional Republic or Democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented individuals, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case or any other pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to the freest government upon the earth. It forces us to ask: Is there in all Republics this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by force for its preservation.

The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratifying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectations. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through regular State organizations. A few regiments have been organized within some others of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the Government service. Of course the seceded States so called, and to which Texas had been joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The Border States, so called, were not uniform in their action, some of them being almost unanimous for the Union, while in others, as Virginia and North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced. The course taken in Virginia was the most remarkable, perhaps the most important. A convention elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had chosen a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediately after the fall of Sumter, many members of that majority went over to the original disunion minority, and with them adopted an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault upon Sumter, or the great resentment at the Government's resistance to that assault, is not definitely known. Although they submitted the ordinance for ratification to a vote of the people, to be taken on a day then somewhat more than a month distant, the Convention and the Legislature, which was also in session at the same time and place, with leading members of the State not members of either, immediately commenced acting as if the State were already out of the Union. They pushed their military preperations vigorously forward all over the State. They seized the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, and the navy yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited, into their State large bodies of troops, with their warlike appointments from the so called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of temporary alliance and co-operation with the so called Confederate States, and sent members to their Congress at Montgomery, and finally, they permitted the insurrectionary Government to be transferred to their capital at Richmond.

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this giant insurrection to make its nest within her borders, and this Government has no choice left but to deal with it, where it finds it, and it has the less regret as the loyal citizens have, in due form, claimed its protection.—These loyal citizens this Government is bound to recognize and protect as being Virginia.

In the Border States so called, in fact the Middle States, there are those who favor a policy which they call armed neutrality; that is, an arming of those States to prevent the Union forces passing one way or the Disunion the other, over their soil. This would be disunion completed, figuratively speaking. It would be the building of an impassable wall along the line of seperation, and yet not quite an impassable one, for under the guise of neutrality it would tie the hands of the Union men, and freely pass supplies from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do as an open enemy. At a stroke it would take all the trouble off the hands of secession, except only what proceeds from the external blockade. It would do for the Disunionists that which, of all things, they most desire—feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own. It recognizes no fidelity to the Constitution, no obligation to maintain the Union; and, while very many who have favored it are doubtless loyal, it is nevertheless very injurious in effect.

Recurring to the action of the Government, it may be stated that at first a call was made for seventy-five thousand militia, and rapidly following this a proclamation was issued for closing the ports of the insurrectionary districts, by proceedings in the nature of a blockade. So far, all this was believed to be strictly legal.

At this point, the insurrectionists announced their purpose to enter upon the practice of privateering. Other calls were made for volunteers to serve three years, unless sooner discharged, and also for large additions to the regular army and navy. These measures, whether strictly legal or not, were ventured upon under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting, then, as now that Congress would readily ratify them. It is believed that nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress.

Soon after the first call for militia, it was considered a duty to authorize the Commanding General in proper cases, according to his discretion, to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or, in other words, to arrest or detain, without resort to the ordinary processes and forms of law, such individuals as he might deem dangerous to the public safety. This authority has purposely been exercised but very sparingly. Nevetheless, the legality and propriety of what has been done under it are questioned, and the attention of the country has been called to the proposition that one who is sworn to take care that the laws be faithfully executed should not himself violate them. Of course some consideration was given to the questions of power and propriety, before this matter was acted on.

The whole of the laws which were required to be faithfully executed were being resisted, and failing of execution in nearly one third of the States. Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that, by the use of the means necessary to their execution, some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizens liberty that, practically, it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should, to a very limited extent, be violated?

To state the question more directly, are all the laws but one to go unexecuted, and the Government itself go to pieces lest that one be violated? Even in such a case, would not the official oath be broken if the Government should be overthrown, when it was believed that disregarding the single law would tend to preserve it? But it was not believed that this question was presented. It was not believed that any law was violated. The provision of the Constitution, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, is equivalent to a provision that such privilege may be suspended when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety does require it. It was decided that we have a case of rebellion, and that the public safety does require the qualified suspension of the privilege of the writ, which was authorized to be made.

Now it is insisted that Congress, and not the Executive, is vested with this power. But the Constitution itself is silent as to which or who is to exercise the power, and as the provision was plainly made for a dangerous emergency, it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress could be called together, the very assembling of which might be prevented, as was intended in this case by the rebellion.—No more extended argument is now offered, as an opinion at some length will probably be presented by the Attorney General. Whether there shall be any legislation upon the subject, and if any, what, is submitted entirely to the better judgment of Congress.

The forbearance of this Government had been so extraordinary and so long continued as to lead some foreign nations to shape their action as if they supposed the early destruction of our National Union was probable. While this, on discovery, gave the Executive some concern, he is now happy to say that the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign Powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world.

The reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and the Navy, will give the information in detail deemed necessary and convenient for your deliberation and action, while the Executive and all the departments will stand ready to supply omissions, or to communicate new facts considered important for you to know.

It is now recommended that you give the legal means for making this contest a short and a decisive one; that you place at the control of the Government, for the work, at least 400,000 men, and $400,000,000. That number of men is about one-tenth of those of proper ages within the regions where apparently all are willing to engage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third part of the money value owned by the men who seem ready to devote the whole.

A debt of $600,000,000 now is a less sum per head than was the debt of our own Revolution, when we came out of that struggle; and the money value in the country now bears even a greater proportion to what it was then than does the population. Surely each man has as strong a motive now to preserve our liberties as each had then to establish them.

A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money. The evidence reaching us from the country leaves no doubt that the material for the work is abundant, and that it needs only the hand of legislation to give it legal sanction, and the hand of the Executive to give it practical shape and efficiency.—One of the greatest perplexities of the Government is to avoid receiving troops faster than providing for them. In a word, the people will save the Government if the Government itself will do its part only indifferently well.

It might seem, at first thought, to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called secession or rebellion. The movers, however, well understand the difference. At the beginning they knew they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and Government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble sentiments. Accordingly, they commenced by an insiduous debauching of the public mind.—They invented an ingenious sophism which, if conceded, was followed by perfectly logical steps through all the incidents to the complete destruction of the Union.

The sophism itself is that any State of the Union may, consistently with the National Constitution, and therefore lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union, without the consent of the Union or of any other State. The little disguise, that the supposed right is to be exercised only for a just cause, because they themselves are to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice.

With rebellion thus sugar coated, they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, and until at length they have brought many good men to willingness to take up arms against the Government the day after some assemblage of men have enacted the farcical pretence of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before.

This sophism derives much, perhaps the whole of its currency, from the assumption that there is some omnipotent and sacred supremacy pertaining to a State, to each State of our Federal Union. Our States have neither more nor less power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution, no one of them ever having been a State out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British Colonial dependence, and the new ones each came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas; and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated a State. The new ones only took the designation of States on coming into the Union; while that name was first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence. Therein the United Colonies were declared to be free and independent States.

But even then the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another, or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterwards, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith, by each and all the original thirteen, in the Articles of Confederation, two years later, that "the Union shall be perpetual," is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or name out side of the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of State Rights asserting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself? Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word, even, is not in the National Constitution, nor as is believed in any of the State Constitutions. What is a sovereignty, in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior?" Tested by this, no one of our States except Texas ever was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties of the United States, made in pursuance of the Constitution, to be for her the supreme law of the land. The States have their status in the Union, and they have no other legal status.—If they break from this, they can only do so against law, and by revolution. The Union, and not themselves seperated, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase, the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact it created them as States. Originally, some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in turn, the Union threw off their old dependence for them and made them States, such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State Constitution independent of the Union.

Of course, it is not forgotten that all the new States framed their Constitutions before they entered the Union; nevertheless dependent upon, and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably, the States have the powers and rights reserved to them in and by the National Constitution, but among these surely, are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but, at most, such only as are known in the world, at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never known as governmental a merely administrative power.

This relative matter of national power and State rights as a principle is no other than the principle of generality and locality.

Whatever concerns the whole should be confided to the whole, to the General Government while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original principle about it. Whether the National Constitution, in defining boundaries between the two, has applied the principle with exact accuracy, is not to be questioned. We are also bound by that defining without question. What is now combatted is the position that secession is consistant with the Constitution, is lawful and peaceful. It is not contended that there is any express law for it, and nothing should ever be implied as law which leads to unjust or absurd consequences.

The nation purchased with money the countries out of which several of these States were formed. Is it just that they shall go off without leave and without refunding? The nation paid very large sums—in the aggregate, I believe, of a hundred millions—to relieve Florida of two aboriginal tribes. Is it just that she shall now go off without consent or without making any return? The nation is now in debt for money applied for the benefit of these so-called seceded States in common with the rest. It is just either that creditors shall go unpaid, or the remaining States pay the whole? Part of the present national debt was contracted to pay the old debts of Texas. Is it just that she shall leave and pay no part of this herself?

Again, if one State may secede, so may another, and when all shall have seceded, none is left to pay the debts. Is this quite just to creditors? Did we notify them of this sage view of ours when we borrowed their money? If we now recognize this doctrine by allowing the Seceders to go in peace, it is difficult to see what we can do if others choose to go, or to extort terms upon which they will promise to remain.

The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, which of necessity they have either discarded or retained the right of secession as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to be in ours. If they have retained by their own construction of ours, they show that to be consistent they must secede from one another whenever they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts, or effecting any other selfish or unjust object. The principle itself is one of disintegration, and upon which no Government can possibly endure.

If all the States save one should assert the power to drive that one out of the Ucion, it is presumed the whole class of seceder politicians would at once deny the power, and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving the one out, should be called the seceding of the others from that one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, because it is a minority, may rightfully do what the other because they are a majority may not rightfully do. These politicians are subtle and profound on the rights of minorities; they are not partial to that power which made the Constitution, and speaks from the preamble, calling itself "The People." It may well be questioned whether there is to day a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State except, perhaps, South Carolina, in favor of disunion. There is much reason to believe that the Union men are the majority in many, if not in every other one, of the so called seceded States. As the contrary has not been demonstrated in any one of them, it is ventured to affirm this, even of Virginia and Tennessee, for the result of an election held in military camps, where the bayonets were all on one side of the question, voted upon, popular sentiment. At such an election all that large class who are not at once for the Union and against coercion would be coerced to vote against the Union.

It may be affirmed, without extravagance, that the free institutions we enjoy have developed the power and improved the condition of our whole people, beyond any example in the world. Of this we now have a striking and impressive illustration. So large an army as the Government has now on foot was never before known, without a soldier in it but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But, more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, posess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a court abundantly competent to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries in this contest. But if it is, so much better the reason why the Government which has confered such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up. Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a Government, would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it. What better he is likely to get in its stead? Whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much of good to the people? These are some foreshadowings on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike the good old one, penned by Jefferson, they omit the words, "All men are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one, signed by Washington, they omit "We the people," and substitute "We, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?

This is essentially a people's contest. On the side of the Union it is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men; to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit for all; to afford all an unfettered start, and a fair chance in the race of life.

Yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity, this is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend.

I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that, which in this, the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned, and proved false to the hand which had pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous associates. But the greatest honor and most important fact of all is the uncommon firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they have successfully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose commands but an hour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is the patriotic instinct of plain people. They understand, without an argument, that the destroying of the Government which was made by Washington means no good to them. Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have already settled—the successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion—that ballots are the rightful and peaceful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at succeeding elections. Such will be a great lesson of peace teaching men what they cannot take by an election, neither can they take it by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war.

Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government towards the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose than, as ever, to be guided by the Constitution and the laws, and that he probably will have no different understanding of the powers and the duties of the Federal Government relatively to the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution, than expressed in the Inaugeral Address. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered to all as it was administered by the men who made it. Loyal citizens, everywhere, have the right to claim this of their Government, and the Government has no right to withhold or neglect it. It is not perceived that in giving it there is any coercion, any conquest or subjugation, in any just sense of the terms.

The Constitution provides, and all the States have accepted the provision, that the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of Government. But if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of Government, so that, to prevent its going out, it is all indispensable to use every means to the end of maintaining the guarantee. When an end is lawful and obligatory the indispensable means to obtain it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power, in defence of the Government forced upon him. He could but perform this duty or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this case be made. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions. As a private citizen the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish; much less could he in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him.

He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow. In full view of his great responsibility, he has, so far, done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, accordcording to your own judgement, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your actions may so accord with his as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws.

And having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear, and with manly hearts. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

For the Inquirer.

Fourth of July Celebration at Woodberry.

MR. EDITOR: You will confer a favor on your friends in this neighborhood by giving a place to the following brief account of how we spent the fourth in Woodberry. In the first place let me state that a celebration of our national birth day on a grand scale was contemplated, printed handbills were circulated —and the people called upon to turn out and show their patriotic devotion to their country by a general participation in the exercises of the occasion. The call was nobly responded to—from the hills and valleys they came—citizens and soldiers—all departments and professions of life were fully represented —in a word the town was alive with "fair women and brave men."

About half past ten o'clock Sam'l J. Castner, Esq., finely mounted on a large Iron Gray Horse, dressed with badges appropriate to such an occasion, formed the procession in the town in the following order near Dr. C. F. Oelleigs: First Capt. Dan'l M. Bares, Pattonsville Rifles, 2d Potters Creek Guards, commanded by Capt. John B. Fluck, 3d Millerstown Guards, commanded by Capt. J. Nicodemus, Jr., 4th the Woodbury Zouaves, Capt. E. D. Brisban, all in full uniform, 5th Orators of the day, 6th the Sunday Schools, 7th Ladies, 8th Gentlemen, four abreast. The military companies by the way deserve particular mention, for their very gentlemanly conduct and soldier like appearance, and the great proficiency they have attained in their drilling, in the short time they have been practicing.—The procession being formed about half a mile in length, countermarched through the town, and then proceeded to the splendid grove of Dr. Saml. H. Smith adjacent to the town where a stand had been erected for the speakers.

The meeting being called to order by Rev. John H. Wilkinson who, according to previous arrangements announced the officers of the day. Col. John C. Everhart was called to the chair, Isaac Burger and George Soulsby, were made vice presidents and Jacob Brenneman, Esq., secretary. The meeting being organized the fife and drums played a beautiful national air.

John E. Satterfield, Esq., was then called upon and read the Declaration of Independence, in a very clear and creditable manner. The Star Spangled Banner, was then sung by the Ladies in most excellent style. G. H. Spang, Esq., being then called to the stand delivered one of the most heart stirring and patriotic orations that it has ever been your correspondent's pleasure to listen to. Commencing at the settlement of the colonies, he gave a graphic description of the history of our forefathers down to the framing of the Declaration of Independence, his picture of the trials and hardships, Gen. Washington and his little band of patriots had to endure in achieving the liberties we enjoy, caused the tears to start in the eyes of many of his hearers, following the course of events down to the present crisis, which he dwelt upon at some length he plainly showed that the whole difficulty arose from a few traitorous aspirants who are lusting for unholy power; his speech was interrupted with rounds of applause at different intervals.

The ladies being again called on sung the Red, White and Blue, very beautifully, the dinner was now announced. The speakers then by order of the Marshal headed the procession and marched to the table, the military and citizens following, and partook of a sumptous dinner such as we have never seen before. Two tables, one between two and three hundred feet long were put up in the grove—and literally crammed with loads of finest substantials and choisest delicasies; everything that could satisfy the hungriest appetite or tempt the most fastidious epicure was there in abundance. Not less than eighteen hundred persons partook of dinner at the one table, whilst about two hundred connected with the Sunday Schools, teachers and scholars occupied the other which was almost seventy-five feet in length. Cold turkeys, hams, chickens, beef, bread, butter, cheese, pies, cakes, pickles, preserves, fruit, &c., were there in profusion and plenty of good hot coffee for all. After all had eaten and were satisfied there were still many, many *full* baskets of provisions left. This was distributed among persons in the neighborhood who received it in the same kind spirit in which it was given. This elegant, *free dinner*, reflects great credit upon the hearts and hands of the good people of Woodbury and the surrounding country by whom it was furnished and prepared.

After dinner the marshal again formed the military in line and marched to the stand.—Maj. A. J. Sansom was called upon and sung the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Gay and Happy" in good style, which was highly applauded by the audience. Hon. John Cessna being then loudly called, took the stand and delivered one of the most patriotic speeches we have heard since the country's present orises, indeed he did credit to himself and to all who heard him dwelling entirely on the present war, and difficulties now at issue between the Government and the Rebels. Tears were seen coursing the cheeks of stout hearts during the delivery of his speech, he showed clearly that there was but two sides to this question, that all good and loyal citizens must support the Constitution and the Government, proving to a demonstration that the secessionists are in the wrong, and that the Government is in the right, that there is no middle course, that every man must be either a Patriot or a Rebel

At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for the speakers. A number of toasts were then read by J. B. Durborrow, Esq., which were heartily responded to by John B. Fluck, Esq., J. E. Satterfield, Prof. J. W. Dickerson, and John Wilkinson, at the conclusion of which the band played another national air. The military was then again formed into line—headed by the marshal, the orators, ladies and citizens, falling into ranks and again marched into town, counter-marched through the streets, and were dismissed in regular order by the marshal, S J. Castner, Esq.

In conclusion, we must say that the whole affair did credit to Woodberry and the surrounding country. There was no disturbance of any kind, not a drunken man to be seen during the whole of the celebration. Indeed we must say that we had a happy Fourth—a day that will long be remembered by all who were present. Maj. A. J. Sansom organized the Woodberry Zouaves into a military company. JACOB BRENNEMAN, *Sec'y*

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

For the Inquirer

TO THE CITIZENS OF BEDFORD.

My duties here having terminated, I am ordered to join my Regiment. I find it not only a duty, but a very great pleasure, to express in this manner my heartfelt thanks on behalf of the sick soldiers confined to my charge, for the tender care, and very great kindness manifested by *all* the citizens of this beautiful town. Every want has been anticipated, and a more friendly sympathy could not have been exhibited had the poor fellows been brothers, instead of strangers accidentally thrown among you.

In my constant intercourse among the men, I have heard but one feeling of gratitude expressed, and many a whispered prayer for blessings upon their kind friends.

For myself, personally, I have to add the testimony of a grateful heart, for the kindest attentions have been shown me, and every thing has been done to make my sojourn here a pleasant one. It has been most agreeable, and I shall always in after life look back upon my stay in Bedford with feelings of pleasure and thankfulness, always praying that the richest of Heaven's blessings may be liberally bestowed upon you all.

N. F. MARSH, M. D.
Asst. Surg. 5th Reg. P. R. Corps.

The War in Western Virginia.

Another Fight—General Morris Attacks a Division of Wise's Army—Twenty three Killed, Two Hundred Prisoners, and Seventy one Horses—Wise at Laurel Hill on the Fourth of July, &c

GRAFTON, Va., July 3.—Shortly after I closed my letter to you of yesterday, we received information of a considerable fight, at least in its results, between General Morris's column of this (McClellan's) army, and the enemy, commanded by either Henry A. Wise or Bob Garnett (late of the United States Army) in person. It took place to the right of Buckhanon. Our troops engaged were almost entirely Ohioans, the Third and Fourth Regiments that had gone out by the way of Clarksburg. The citizen bringing the news here says he could not learn (at Clarksburg) whether Wise or Garnett commanded the disunionists, who retreated as hastily as possible. with the loss of twenty-three killed, two hundred prisoners, and seventy-one horses, that Morris captured. On our side not a man was killed.

The action took place on Sunday night. That is, very early Monday morning, I presume. Such is the account of the affair received here, as explained above. Our troops immediately after the fight continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy. We have news from across the country that General McClellan expects to come up with the enemy at Laurel Hill to-morrow—the 4th. A considerable portion of Wise's force is posted there. and as that force will probably by that time be joined by the force the Unionists whipped on Sunday night near Buckhanon, if Wise will venture to fight anywhere, it will be there. He (Wise) will do his best to make his men fight, if but because, after his usual fashion, on his way out to this quarter he abused the Virginians who ran at Phillipi recently, most shamefully, for poltroons and cowards, not once, but in a dozen impromptu speeches. If his command therefore continues to run after he has selected his own ground for a battle, his denunciations of his friends engaged at Phillipi will come back upon him, so that he will be the laughing stock of the whole country.

His total force is about 10,000, of whom but 3,000 may fairly be called willing enemies of the Stars and Stripes: as they are the volunteers he brought with him up from Staunton. The rest are nearly all men drafted in the Valley, and thus seemingly forced into the service at the point of the bayonet. More than half of them are doubtless Union men rather than Secessionists at heart. The force with which Gen. McClellan operates consists (I learn to-day on what I regard as good authority) of 19,000 men, in three divisions, under himself, Brigadier General Morris, of Ind., and Brigadier General Rozencrantz, of Ohio. The latter is a West pointer, who graduated at the head of his class, and is therefore a thoroughly educated and competent soldier.

All here are exceedingly anxious to hear of to-morrow's expected work somewhere about Laurel Hill. General McClellan, on leaving Clarksburg with his column, took the precaution to prohibit any private despatches whatever from being sent by telegraph from that point, to prevent the enemy from by any chance obtaining intelligence of his movements. Everywhere here there are parties doubtless in secret communication with Wise and Garnett by express any of whom would carry to them, under whip and spur, whatever news of advantage to them they might be able to pick up. This prohibition, of course, operates to prevent us here from promptly learning full particulars of McClellan's movements.

REVISION OF THE REVENUE LAWS.

HARRISBURG, July 7.—Governor Curtin has appointed Gideon J. Ball, Esq., of Erie, Frank Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, and Charles Gilpin, Esq., of Philadelphia, Commissioners, under the act of the last session, to revise and codify all the revenue laws. As the commission is an important one, the gentlemen composing it have been carefully chosen, all being lawyers of high standing.

We congratulate our readers upon the discovery of a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, and all Mercurial Diseases, which destroy the constitution and give temporary relief only. In fact it is the only known remedy effecting a perfect cure, and we feel warranted, from its recommendations, in calling the attention of the afflicted and those having friends suffering from Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia or the pernicious effects of Mercury, to the advertisement in another column of our paper, of Dr. Leland's Anti-Rheumatic Band.
June 28, 1861.

MARRIED.

Near Pattonsville, on the evening of the *glorious fourth*, inst., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ADAM KUCHMAN and Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Samuel Nicodemus, all of South Woodberry Township, Bedford Co.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Hannabery, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. SIMON McROBERTS, of Alleghany City, Pa., to Miss MARY E. DEWALT of Schellsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 29th ult., in Schellsburg, Mrs. SUSANNA CROUSE, aged 81 years, 6 months and 5 days.

June 30th, at the residence of his son, Isaac Fickes, in Union Township, SOLOMON FICKES, aged 80 years, 1 month and 29 days.

On the 24th of June, in Union Township, Mrs. MARY COLEBAUGH, wife of John Colebaugh, aged 65 years.

On the 25th of June, in St. Clair Township, Mr. HENRY KAUFFMAN, aged 71 years and 14 days.

On the 24th ult., Mrs. JOSEPHENE LOUISA SEMLER, aged 43 years, 4 months and 12 days.

The deceased was a consistent member of the Eve. Lutheran Church of Bedford, for many years, and always felt an interest in its welfare—always ready to do what she could not only for its temporal, but for its spiritual advancement. For many years she had been a patient sufferer—the pains of a distressing disease, rheumatism, was endured without murmuring—during a period of about six weeks prior to her own sickness; she sat as a ministering angel at the bed-side of her husband, who for a time, appeared to be upon the confines of the eternal world—she left his side, to lay upon a bed of death. After a brief sickness, she fell asleep, we trust, in Jesus. The loss to her husband, children and relatives, is her eternal gain.

Her funeral sermon will be preached on the 14th inst., in the Lutheran Church at half past ten o'clock.

Announcements.

Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gideon D. Trout, Esq., of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. John R. Jordan, of Bedford Borough, as candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Poor Director.

MR. OVER:—Mr. Adam Ulrich of Middle Woodberry Tp., will be supported for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa., July 4th 1861.

Asso. Mc Y. Cor.	Mower Lonisa Mrs
Aston Susan, Miss	Morres Mrs
Barnes, Samuel	Mench Jacob
Bush, Carlina	Midley Thos W
Beckwith Frank,	Morehead Delilah Miss
Bailey John C. 2	Lemon Wm
Cowen Jacob	Naughen A C Dr
Colburn N. W.	Nyanna Josiah
Canell George	Patton G W
Carnell Philip	Pallippi Jacob
Edwards Barbara	Patton H W
Eshelman J. S	Penayl P F
Evans Wm.	Minger Catharine 2
Ferguson John W.	Rhodes Franklin
Goncher W.	Rhodes Joseph
Garret Mary Miss	Searight J D
Hesul James	Snider Catharine Miss
Henderson W. W.	Snively Samuel
Hershberger Mary Miss	Shinefelt Henry
Harakleroads B F	Strouse Elizabeth
Henderson George	Smith Jacob C
Jackson W H	Sheley Abraham
Kimmell S	Stewart Anderson
Kuhns Catharine Miss	Torner M
Kline Peter	Trout T A
Krieyer Sarah Miss	Wolford George
Muller Levi	Wiley George T
Miller Elizabeth Miss	Weisel Margret Mrs
Mansfield John	Williams Harvey.
Miller George	

WILLIAM KISER, P. M.
July 14, 1861.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
BEDFORD, July 12, 1861.

Having been instructed by the Adjutant General to collect all arms in the County, to wit: Muskets, Rifles and Equipments, Captains of companies, privates or citizens, having any arms in their possion, are hereby notified to hand them over or send them to the undersigned, without delay.

Persons failing to comply with this request will be proceeded against according to law.

When the arms are remodeled they will be properly distributed to organized companies in this County.

A. J. SANSOM,
Brigade Inspector,
1st Brigade 16th Division.

July 12, 1861.-c

Blair County Normal School and Seminary.

FALL TERM BEGINS AUG. 12TH, 1861.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address.

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principles,
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

July 12, 1861.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bedford Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 27th day of July, inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of accepting or adopting, a further supplement to the act incorporating said company, approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861.

JOHN P. REED,
Secretary.

July 12, 1861.-b

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Samuel Griffith, Administrator of Elizabeth Griffith, dec'd, will meet the parties at his office, in Bedford, on the 23rd of July, 1861, at 1 o'clock, when all interested can attend.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
July 5, 1861. Auditor.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber. all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Dr. John McGriff, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABNER WALKER, Jr.,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my premises either by hunting, fishing, or in any other manner traveling through my fields, as I will enforce the law against all persons so offending. MARTIN FICHTNER.
Harrison Tp., July 5, 1861.-*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Executor, residing in Monroe Tp.
June 21, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Union Tp., on the estate of Joseph Carber, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
June 28, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the subscriber residing in South Woodbury Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28, 1861.-* Adm'r.

DWELLING HOUSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.-tf.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Public Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township, in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South,

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest. to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock. DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861. Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscribed, administrator of the Estate of Sophia Diehl, late of Southamptom Township, dec'd, will sell at public outcry upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 20TH JULY, 1861,

the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Township aforesaid, adjoining lands of William Adams, Esq., and Hugh Wilson, in said Township, now occupied by John K. Diehl.

Terms made known on day of sale.

HEZEKIAH O'NEAL,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r.

PROF. WOOD'S

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste. it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach.* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough. Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
June 28, 1861.

GREAT CURE.

DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal proprieties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N. York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜
June 28, 1861.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery. especially adapted to this branch of the busin ss, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOEL LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.-z

FOR SALE.

A gray mare, warranted sound and gentle; suitable either for farm or family use—also a family carriage, and a set of carriage harness—inquire of

JOHN E. McGIRR.
Bedford, June 12, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil;

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardil, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife, Susan, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

REUBEN GATES.
June 28, 1861.-e

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air
She tore the robe of azure night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldrick of the skies,
And stripped its pure, celestial white
With streakings of the morning light—
Then from its mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle-bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand,
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud,
Who rearest aloft thy regal form
To hear the tempest-trumpings loud,
When strive the warriors of the storm.
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,—
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke.
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of our country! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet
Has dimmed the glittering bayonet;
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy sky-born glories burn;
And as his springing steps advance
Catch war and vengeance from the glance,
And when the cannon-mouthing loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle-shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
Then shall thy meteor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink beneath
Each gallant arm that strikes below
That lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the Seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave:
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frightened waves rush wildly back
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's hope and home!
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will e charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall. Esq., Bedford Pa.
April 19, 1861.–z

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

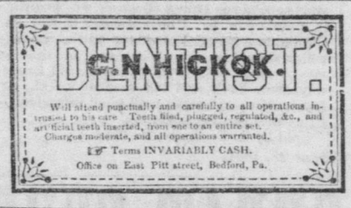
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHise and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor.

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.
His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.
The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.
The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.
The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.
Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.
Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.
J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.
June 29, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.
Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.
For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.
For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.
For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.
For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.
For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.
For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" recly, and dry it in before the fire.
For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.
It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.
Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.
Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 8, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

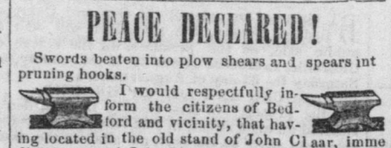
I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.
April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Admr's.

NOTICE
The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book.....$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain.....4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book.....2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book.....1
Single numbered boxes, with directions.....25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions.....50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians...$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE,
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS
Relative to this
NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.
JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.
The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.
The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.
The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—
1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.
2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.
3d. The preparation of Students for College.
The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.
Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.
Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.
Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.
For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.
He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.
Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.
Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.
SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.
MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.
HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.
GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.
All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.
Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.
May 17, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,
Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.
Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.
Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.
☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.
☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—
Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.
This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.
He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.
Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
DRESS GOODS
of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.
Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.